PORTANT.

NING TO READ."

FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1842.

NO. 12 .-- VOL. XXVII.

For the Boston Recorder.1

Our Heavenly Father has taught his children Our Heavenly Father has taught his children or regard each other as brethren. No commanduent has he more plainly given than, that "he cho loveth God, love his brother also." It is mentoued as an evidence that "nee have passed from teath unto life, if we love the brethren." This love should be such as to lead each to seek the injuest good of the other. But do not Christians orget too often that they are brethren? Too often do they magnify faults, and refuse to forgive hat which should be forgotten. How sad is the condition of a divided church! The members of hat church, who love not each other, have wantered from God, and do an irreparable injury to he cause of Christ.

The following pictures are but too true. A arge number of men are assembled in the village

e same village. On the same Sabbath they seed before the world their love for their Reofessed before the world their love for their Resemer. Then they loved each other as Chrisms ought. Why now so cold? Their opinions
e different on one of the important subjects of
e day. Each considers the other in fault, but
permits not the veil of charity to hide this sin
his veiw.) but does allow to be concealed, all
e goodness possessed by his brother. They foret the ties by which they are bound, and step by
ep-become entirely alienated.

Mrs. C.—, has been a professor of religion mayears. Her apparent desire is to do good,
he makes great sacrifices for others, and no onen doubt of her benevolent feelings. But she is too
alling to give credence to evil reports concerngothers, and as willing to communicate them.

TAILORING ESTABrs north of the Post

to make to order, at shor

Cotton, Woolen and Worsted r the Baytist Meeting house. March 11.

WINKLEY, NT TAILOR, SS STREET, BOSTON. March 4.

A. Davis, Boston-E. F. Wood-Fisher, Medfield.

FACTORY, AND MUSIC

extensive assortment of Ma-extensive assortment of Ma-sort direct, and will be sold al Bass and Double Bass Viols, houses, Busies, Trampets, Orusical Merchandise, and Double Bass Viol Strings ous direct. Covered and Repaired. ttle St. Boston. 1f. Feb. 25.

Factory, and
CLOCKS.
to furnish Clocks for Churcher
logs of superise workmonabile
from a distance willrective in
A. L. DENNISON,
116 Washington,
carefully repaired. June 18.

Feb. 11.

special property and the property and the property and the process, the control of the property and the process of t

in the World (Gol.) you cannot affectionately loose I time. The second full of the second

It is delightful to reflect how many prayers, like clouds of incense have gone up from the hearts of God's people during this present Lenten season. Not one of those prayers that have been offered from the ground of the heart, in sincerity and fixth, will fail to bring down a divine blessing. Truly does the great Hearer of prayer say, "I never said unto the seed of Jacob, seek ye me in vain." But God does not always, perhaps not often take our method in answering prayer. We pray, for instance, for faith, and imagine that it is to descend, with a kind of gentle illapse into the soul. Our prayer will be answered—but how? We attempt to lean on this and that earthly prop. God knocks the staff from under us. Do we fail? No; for faith is now called into exercise to sup-

WHOLE NO. 1368.

commonly, as tribulation abounds, makes our consolation to abound. Is the Christian afflicted? His joy, his comfort is at hand. He is near, that will bind up that broken heart. Yes, believer, your prayers are heard. Out of this very cloud that seemed to darken the heavens, you shall hear the voice—"Thou art my beloved son."

With regard to supplies in time of exigency—we pray to have our wants supplied. We think of a certain quarter, whence help will come. But we are wofully disappointed—no help appears. In this person, we say, we shall find a friend; but he is removed, or dies, or is too much occupied. No help appears. But when we have wearied ourselves to find the way—and all to no purpose, God opens an unseen door—and in such a manner as to show that "the Lord hath done it"—and thus sends the needed help. Our wisdom is to go to God with all our burdens, to lay them at his feet, and to leave the whole matter of our deliverance in his hands. He sees things from the beginning to the end—and will make all things to those who love him, and call on his name, to work together for their everlasting good.—Epis. Rec.

"I have a cold heart. I cannot pray!" But I ask you, is not a warm heart a good gift? If it is so, then I add, it stands written, "If ye who are evil yet know how to give good gifts unto your children, how much more will your Father bestow favor upon them who ask it." It is a mistake, a dangerous error to suppose that man should pray only when his heart prompts. What shall one do, when his heart dies away, and incites him no more? Knowest thou not, that the soul is stimumore? only when his heart prompts. What shall one do, when his heart dies away, and incites him no more? Knowest thou not, that the soul is stimulated to prayer by prayer itse! Hast thou never yet experienced that happy state, when the soul, grieving over its inward barrenness and coldness, casts itself down, and begins with frigid feeling to pray, and this very prayer transforms the heart of stone into one of flesh, and thine affections begin to swell within thee and to pour themselves out more and more freely, and the words flow forth in richer and richer abundance, and thou canst find no end to them, and thou art overpowered, and criest aloud—"Yea verily, oh God, theu canst do superabundantly above all that we ask or think?" But you say—"Alas! my supplication falls back again so cold and faint upon me. It seems as if I mocked God with my prayer, full of words but without a soul." Brother, I ask you only one question: Do you hunger for the bread of life? If you do, then certainly you do not mock your God with your supplication. Shall it be that you entreat longingly for bread, and are refused? Nay, may, he in whose countenance we behold all that is paternal, hath inquired, "What man is there among you, who, if his son ask for bread, will give him a stone?" Cry out in full thirst, "Bread, Father! I wish! Thou who givest earthly bread to the young ravens, thy child longeth for the bread of the soul." And do you think that to you alone, among all mortals, there would come a refusal?—Tholuck.

MISSIONS TO WESTERN AFRICA.

By the Church Missionary Society.

Contribution by a poor Negro Candidate.—Dec. 6th, 1840.—I held the Monthly Missionary Prayer Meeting this evening; and, in my address, compared the Gospel to a ship; which though it might meet with a few contrary winds, yet would eventually reach every shore, it being destined to bless the world. I then represented each contribution as furnishing to this ship a rope, or plank, or sail, larger or smaller, according to their liberality; and told them of the glory which would follow, when this ship should reach the end of its voyage; but I added, that they—and they only—would participate in this glory who used means to assist the ship; and that it would progress whether they had the glory of it or not. After the meeting was over, a poor man, a candidate of our church, came to my house, and accosted me in the usual way—"Good evening, Sir." "Good evening," I said. He stood for a while without speaking; when I called him by his name. He said; "Please sir, I come to you shout that word you speak to-night; and bring this, Sir"—a shilsaid; "Please sir, I come to you about that word you speak to-night; and bring this, Sir"—a shilling—" to tie to the ship, to help her to sail good." Thinking that he could not afford so much I said, "God does not require more than we are able to perform; I am afraid you are not able to give so much at once." He however, insisted upon helping the ship to sail fast; and I therefore took the shilling, reminding him, that his prayers would be a means by which Godwould put wind into the sails. These, he said, he would give also.

ture, that God would receive her; but there has aiways appeared to be something in the way—some cloud of darkness, which prevented her from entering into the glorious liberty of a child of God. When I approached the house to-day, however, with her countenance beaming with heavenly joy, she said, "Oh my Massa! praise God for me to-day!" and taking me by the hand she said, "Jesus done pardon my sin: He done wash me with His blood." Passing her hand over her holy, said, "He wash me every bit! I no fear for me with His blood." Passing her hand over her body, said, "He wash me every bit: I no fear for die no more." Then, seizing the hand of my wife, she said, in as great an exstacy as her sinking frame would allow. "Thank you, Misses, thank you for all that medicine! The Father will bless you for it. I shall soon go now; my Father call me: I no fear for to die; first time me no know, but God show me this time He done take away my sin. Praise the Lord for me?" She added much more, which I do not remember. After reading some Scripture for her consolation, I prayed, and left her with a heart deeply impressed with a sense of the goodness of God. "Here," I said to my wife, as we left the house, "is a brand plucked from the burning—a poor heathen, once

RELIGIOUS.

"LOVE ONE ANOTHER."

The following pictures are but too trie. A mage number of men are assembled in the village ore. All are listening to one. The speaker ith a loud voice, concludes a long story by saying. Dea. S—, in my opinion, is not fair in his calings! 'I think he means to be honest,' seys no,' but he is stingy as need be.' 'I know him ble dishonest! replies the first. But who is he, he desires to injure the character of Dea. S—.' leads a professor of religion.

over one of the finest forcheads ever seen, and even in trifles, to the interest of your neighbor tean thousand times. You have found that in every case, where there is the smallest opportunity for choice, a selfish heart inclines to consult its own advantage. You have made small progress in christian knowledge, if you have not discovered that your religious welfare demands a war of extermination upon selfishness. The spirit white was in Christ Jesus, was a spirit of self-sacrifice. In vain will you hope to win his peculiar love while you think to dispense with this grace and daty. The spirit while you think to dispense with this grace and daty. The spirit while you think to dispense with this grace and daty. The spirit while you think to dispense with this grace and daty. The spirit of the promotion of the glory of God, and the good of man. It is not possible that he should the promotion of the glory of God, and the good of man. It is not possible that he should the promotion of the glory of God, and the good of man. It is not possible that he should be promotion of the glory of God, and the good of man. It is not possible that he should the promotion of the glory of God, and the good of man. It is not possible that he should be used to be a strong to the promotion of the glory of God, and the good of man. It is not possible that he should be promotion of the glory of God, and the good of man. It is not possible that he should be made to be a strong to the promotion of the glory of God, and the good of man. It is not possible that he should be used to be a strong to the promotion of the glory of God, and the good of man. It is not possible that he should be promotion of the glory of God, and the good of man. It is not possible that he should be godd that you are surface that you can be godd that you are surface that you the godd that you are surface that you can be godd that you are surface that you can be godd that you are surface that you can be godd that you are surface that you can be godd that you are sur the point religious weights demind a wir of exposurement of the point of the control in a profit on extracely and the point of the poin

the Monarch sent for him, and gave him fifty guineas for the institution over which he president observing at the same time to his courtiers: "H is an honest man—an honest man." Not one of his silken Bishops would have dared to give his "He uld have dared to give him such a reproof.—Prot. and Herald.

> From the Charleston Observer. REVIVALS IN VIRGINIA, &c

Mr. Editor,—It may not be known, to many of your readers, what wonderful things the Lord is doing in some portions of the Church. In Petersburg, Va., there has been an extraordinary work of grace in all the Churches, and among all classes of the community. I do not know how many in all have professed conversion. Sirty-seem have been added to the Rev. Mr. Leyburn's seers have been added to the Rev. Mr. Leyburn s Church. In Norfolk, also, the work has been, and still is, wonderful. Fifty-two were received last Sabbath into the Presbyterian Church. The Episcopalians have received many, and are still expecting large additions. The Church bells we been ringing here day and night for the last on months. In Portsmouth, across the River. uth, across the River, two months. In Portsmouth, across the River, there is also a work of the Lord in progress. The Rev. Mr. Stratton received, on last Sabbath, 12 additions—the Episcopal Church, 12—and the work is spreading. The Baptist Church there is also much aroused. In Richmond the Episcopal brethren had meetings for a week or more, and received many. Dr. Plumer has a meeting now oretreen had meetings for a week or more, and received many. Dr. Plumer has a meeting now in progress which has also been greatly blessed. In a letter just received from him, he says: "About therefly are indulging hope, and the num-ber of the serious is very much increased. Our congregations have been larger than ever, and the There are other places also in

You will recollect that I gave you an account ersions, and among these thirty many more who are deeply anxious." The same brother has been permitted to labor in a glorious work in Danville. I also saw a letter from Washington City, yesterday, stating that some seventy or eighty had been added to one Church in that From Raleigh also, and some other places, e hear good news.

this State enjoying at this time the effusions of

These Revivals, so far as I have witnessed These Revivals, so lar as I have witnessed them, have been of great, though silent power. I give you the statistics of the additions to this Church: 12 unried men, 11 married ladies—18 young ladies, 9 young men—and two colored persons. Something like this is true of the other blacks. places. Society is taken as it comes, and many great sinners have been reclaimed. Nonrolk.

AN AFFECTING INCIDENT. The Religious Herald publishes the subjoined atheutic notice of a remarkable conversion which took place during the late revival of religion in

Miss Maria Toney, a young lady in the fourteenth year of her age, though she could hear, had not been able to speak a word for four years, five months and some days, occasioned by a paralysis about the muscles of the tongue. Physi cians of deservedly high professional standing had exhausted their skill to restore her to speech, but failed, and had long since ceased to try. I have been acquainted with her from her birth, lived within one mile of her, and have made efforts to make her speak by bribe and surprise, but always failed. This dumb young lady became concerned about her soul. For several days her conjections were properties. came concerned about her soul. For several days her convictions were pungent, and she appeared to be in great agony for some hours before her conversion. At length the Lord in mercy came to her relief, and when she was delivered, she leaped out of her mother's lap, and exclaimed with a distinct voice, "O'! how I love my Saviour." and she still continues to make the still continues the still continues to make the still continues the still cont and she still continues to enjoy her speech; and when the church sat to receive members, she came forward for membership among others asked her a number of questions co hope in Christ, which she as to be heard by a large crowd of spectators, who were densely standing around to witness the scene. The correctness with which she answered questions propounded to her, clearly showed that a genuine work of grace was effected in her heart; to use her own language, when asked is the loved the Lord, she replied, "Yes, and than him too, for he has given me a new heart and a new tongue." She still continues to converse distinctly. While conversing with her, and hearing the praises of God sound from the tongue so the still continues to converse the distinctly. ly mute, I could not help uttering the lines of

My tongue broke forth in unknown strains, And sung surprising grace.

Thus you see that God has made the dumb literally to speak. To his name be all the praise.

A PRAYERLESS HOUSE.

Rev. John Ryland, of Northampton n he came to. The people of the house n with great kindness and hospitality, uld fain have showed him in the certainly blame somewhere: the misappropriation of funds is bad, perhaps may be termed a breach to take a seat by the fireside with the family. The good old man was friendly, cheerful, and well-stored with entertaining anecdotes; and the family did their utmost to make him comfortable; they all supped together, and both the residents and the guest seemed mutually pleased the above, the people may be to take a caustomed contributions, the people may be to blame. If so, this is one of the effects resulting from the irregularities of the American religious publication of them shows that the lowes of them the people may be to blame. If so, this is one of the effects resulting from the irregularities of the American religious publication of them shows that the lowe of doctrial knowledge has not entirely disappeared from New England. It is one strong indication that the clergy of New England, host informed him that his chamber was prepared whenever he chose to retire. "But," said he, "you have not had your family together." "Had my family together!" for what purpose?" "To read the Scriptures, and pray with them," replied the guest: "surely, you do not retire to rest in the omission of so necessary a duty!" The landlord confessed that he had never thought of doing such a thing. "Then, sir," said Mr. R., "I must be you to order my horse immediately."

The landlord and family entreated him not to extend the model of the great the confession of the extended to the inclemency of the weather at the contribution of three, after the confession of the conversation. pose himself to the inclemency of the weather at that late hour of the night: observing that the storm was as violent as when he first came in. "May be so," replied Mr. R.; "but I had rather brave the storm than venture to sleep in a house where there is no prayer. Who can tell what may befal us before morning? No sir, I dare not stay." The landlord still remonstrated, and expressing great regret that he should offend so agreeable a gentleman, at last said, he should have no objection to "call his family together," but he should not know what to do when they came. Mr. R. then proposed to conduct family worship, to which all readily consented. The family was immediately assembled, and then Mr. R. called for a Bible; but no such book could ha moduced. However, he was enabled to supportion of Scripture, and then prayed with much fervor and solemnity. When he rose from his knees, almost every individual present was bathed in tears. Much interesting and profitable conversation ensued.

conversation ensued.

The following morning, Mr. R. again conducted family worship, and obtained from the landlord a promise, that however feebly performed, it Jows,

was indeed the beginning of days to that family; most, if not all of them, became decided and devoted followers of the Lord Jesus Christ, and were the means of diffusing a knowledge of the gospel in a neighborhood which had before been considered dark and destitute.

BOSTON RECORDER.

FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1842.

SOUTH AMERICA. BUENOS ATRES, 3d JAN'Y, 1842.

DEAR SIR,-Since about the year 1835, there has been here an established mission of the United States Methodist Episcopal Church, and Sabbath preaching in a large room has been main tained, generally, without interruption. The attendance, consisting of Foreigners, has varied from forty to one hundred and twenty. Sufficient money, or nearly so has been raised here and in the United States to erect a commodious chapel and parsonage attached. The ground has been purchased in a central part of the city, permission from the government obtained, and some improvements made, but the building of the chapel has been deferred from time to time for more than two years, owing to the difficulty of procuring bricks and lime during the blockade, and laborers pillars of society, in some cases, are beginning during the war since. There is now some pros pect of surmounting these difficulties, and the work is about to be undertaken.

A day school for Protestant children has long You will recoilect that I gave you an account of a work of grace in, and around Princeton, last Summer. I have recently received a letter from Dr. Rice, in which he thus writes: "In the neighborhood of P. there is still a blessed work going on ever since you left us. In Pennington, five miles from that, a great work—about one hundred become leavers and every these there." many of them have enjoyed its advantages, and wany of them have enjoyed its advantages, and their parents have taken quite an interest in it. The head of the mission visited the United States tor of this Church, writing from Lexington, Ky, to a friend here, says: "My time has been wholly engrossed for two weeks and more past, in a won-defined states in the states of the blockade return-to a friend here, says: "My time has been wholly engrossed for two weeks and more past, in a won-defined states in the states of the blockade return-to a friend here, says: "My time has been wholly engroused for two weeks and more past, in a won-defined states in the states of the blockade return-to a friend here, says: "My time has been wholly engroused for two weeks and more past, in a won-defined states in the states of the blockade return-to a friend here." engrossed for two weeks and more published for two weeks and tlemen residing here to subscribe collectively an amount equal to that furnished by the missionar (which had been collected by him in the U. States specially for the school) for the purpose of purchasing suitable premises, fixtures. &c. and avoid the difficulty of leasing and paying of rents. The amount subscribed to be considered as a loan, without interest, to be refunded before the building could be alienated for any other purpose than that of the school, and the subscribers were to have some considerable share in its literary and financial management, the missionary reserving to together exaggerated. They are represented himself the right of moral and religious instruc-

tion after his own particular views. The proposition was favorably received, and the 2500 Spanish dollars. Nearly as much more was pledged if necessary-a suitable building was found, and a committee was in treaty for its purchase, when tidings of some embarrassments of the Board in New York, reached the missionary and induced him to withdraw his proposals and give up, for a time at least, the establishment of the school. Through some unaccountable inconsitency, he was directed by the secretary, to use the funds raised in the United States for the school, for the accomplishment of another purpose. The subscribers have received back their money of course. but the failure and the diversion of funds raised and pledged for the establishment of a school has brought quite a scandal upon the mission. The school was much needed here, and in the existing state of the country would have been filled with the flower of native and foreign youth, bringing them into contact with protestant views, and exerting an influence, the extent of which cannot be calculated, in favor of protestantism. The Jesuit schools, embracing about 300 scholars, (the most popular institutions in the republic have been recently broken up by order of government-the pupils sent home-the masters driven and hardly a day passes that lamentations are not heard for want of one. Divine Providence seems to have opened the hearts of the foreigners-to have relaxed the bigotry and exclusive disposition of the government, to have scattered the false teachers, and to have waked up an unusual interest for the cause of education, all at the same moment in favor of Protestantism and the

taining a very interesting account of the meeting of the A. B. C. F. M., at Philadelphia, have come to hand. The institution has a criptures, and pray with them," replied few friends, even in this remote corner, whose sympathies are excited in behalf of the great thinking and sermonizing among us. reading your paper and a teatable conversation upon the wants of the Board. May God speed them!

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN PRUSSIA. us before morning? No sir, I dare
The landlord still remonstrated, and the statistical Bureau at Berlin, we draw a num-From the Report of J. G. Hoffmann, director of These are sub-divided in 20 government.

These are sub-divided in 20 government. leficiency, as he always carried a small and 32 circles. The universities are Berlin, Hulle, Testament in his pocket. He read a Bonn, Koenigsberg, Breslau, and Griefswalde. The

8,604,748 5,294,003 1,300

Christians to 5 Roman Catholics. The remaining sects are about one sixtieth part of the populatio The Jews constitute about one seventy seventh part. Brandenberg, Pomerania and the greater part of the province of Saxony contain 3.919,831 souls ted with the Protestant church, and but 41,-Westphalia and the Rhine provinces. There is a who abjure war, the taking of oaths, etc. Their are 16,800 in Westphalia and the Rhine provinces.

RECENT LITERARY AND MISCELLANE-

OUS INTELLIGENCE, FROM GERMANY. Within a year and a half past, a number of em ent German scholars have died. Among these is Frederick Wilken, professor of History at the university of Berlin, and well known as the author of the best history of the crusades which has appear-This work was completed in 1832, and shows that the author had profoundly studied the original sources. It is far superior to the best work, which we have in English, Mill's History of the Crusades. Wilken was born in 1777. Like many of the German scholars, he distinguished himself early in ife, having obtained a prize for an historical work when he was 21 years old. He had reached the highest literary honors .- Another distinguished inlividual, lately deceased, is John F. Abegg, prolessor of theology at Heidelberg. He was born 1765, and studied with Knapp and Noesselt at Halle A high character is given him by his colleague Ullnn, in a late No. of the " Studies and Criticisms He never published much, except single sermons .-On the 6th of July, 1841, G. C. F. Mohnike, doctor of theology and philosophy, died at Stralsund, in Pomerania. He had studied the northern languages with the deepest interest. He had translated the productions of the great Swedish poet, Esaias Tegner, into German. He edited in 1532, connection with Prof. Rafa of Copenhagen Die Faroer-Sage," in the original Icelandic text, with a threefold translation. He, also, published number of works on Church History. He had a fine private library of 10,000 volumes. He is represented as having been extremely lovely in his social character, and attached to evangelical Christianity, with a simple and practical faith.

The Allgemeine Litteratur Zeitung, which has been published many years at Jena, has been given The university in that city is now one of the least prosperous in Germany. This is not to be regretted, since it has departed so widely from the evangelical faith

In the Life of F. Schlegel prefixed to his Lectures on the Philosophy of History, lately re-printed by Appleton of New-York, there are some statements in regard to the high rank of the Roman Catholic riters and theologians of Germany, which are alring fully equal to the learned men among the Protestants. Among other things, it is said the Hug and Scholz are at the head of philologists the amount asked for, subscribed and paid in, say, But the truth is, that the Protestants greatly excel the Papists both in scholarship and in numbers The two principal Catholic un and Vienna, cannot be compared for a moment with Berlin. How is it with the mixed universitie where there is a Catholic and a Protestant faculty of theology? At Giessen, the Protestants have Knobel, Credner, and Fitzsche, while the Catholics have not a single name which is known in the try. At Bonn, the Catholics have Scholz, andthe Protestants, Nitzsch, Bleek, and Sack, all highly honored names. The same Protestant superior ity is maintained at Breslau and Tuebingen

IMPORTANT THEOLOGICAL WORK

The complete works of JONATHAN EDWARDS, D. President of Union College, have jubeen issued from the press of Allen, Morrill & Wardwell, of Andover. The are embraced in two large octavo volumes, elegantly printed and done up, and furnished at a very reasonable price. The work is edited by a grandson of the Tryon Edwards of Rochester, N. Y. The first colume contains a Memoir of the author, with a well engraved likeness, and also his answer to Dr ncy on Universal Salvation, his equally celebrated reply to Dr. West, and some smaller paper The second volume contains the sermons on the Atonement, many miscellaneous sermons now fire published from the MSS, and a large number of

The publication is very opportune. The treas Paul's Church. tise on Universalism is a store-house of excellent materials wherewith to demolish the pestilent heresy which alike menaces the foundations of civil society, and the salvation of the soul. The logic with which Dr. E. overthrows the positions of his The late Rev. John Ryland, of Northampton, being on a journey, was overtaken by a violent Gospel. But, alas! the friends of these, retreat adversary it is impossible for the most wary oppositorin, and compelled to take shelter in the first and leave unreaped the most fruitful part of the ment to meet. His only way will be to raise a field, although ripe for the harvest. There is cloud of dust, or call hard names. In precision of ong indication that the clergy of New England, whatever some may say, are still sound in the faith. They are published, not to fill a bookseller's shelves, or a minister's library, but to be studied, to e deeply pondered, and to influence the style of

THE AMERICAN ECLECTIC

No. VIII, is unusually rich. The articles that nake it up are I. A Review of Carlyle's work on Chartism. 2. The Steppes of Southern Russia 3. The Aboriginal inhabitants and successive dis-coveries of America. 4. Chinese Literature. 5 Chinese Mythology. 6. Baillie the Covenanter 7. The Ice-Period-a period in the history of or Globe. 8. Wordsworth's Sonnets on Sonnets, and on punishment by death. 9. Sybel's history of the first Crusade. 10. Review of Reviewers, by the Senior editor. 11. Archaeological Discoveries, 12 Bibliographical notices, by the Junior editor. 13. Select list of recent publications, by the Junior ed

Rev. Mr. Treat after a connexion of some eigheen months with this Periodical and the Biblical Repository, as Junior editor, has determined to withdraw, and with renovated health resume the labors of the Pastor. Professor J. H. Agnew, the Translator of "Krummacher's Parables," and Winer's Grammar of the Idioms of the Greek language of the New Testament," and otherwise most favorably known to the literary public, succeeds him; and by the several articles from his pen, in the present No. shows that the Junior Editorial

should in future be no more omitted. This day | Thus it appears, that there are 8 evangelical | chair will be filled with honor to himself, and entirely to the satisfaction of the public.

ien Axaucic

EDUCATION IN VERMONT.

It will be recollected that a Convention was held in Middlebury, in January last, to discuss the subject of Education, as now sustained in Vermont. 924 Catholics. The latter are mainly in Posen, The topics presenting themselves for consideration were too numerous to be satisfactorily disposed of small sect of Dissenters from the Greek Church, at that meeting-and the Convention adjourned to meet bgain at Burlington on the last Tuesday rites are very simple. The Jews are found in the large cities, as Berlin, Potsdam, Breslau, etc. There Governor Paine, was called to the chair, and President Wheeler as Chairman of the business com mittee, submitted the order of business. Addresses were made, by Prof. G. W. Benedict-on " th legislation of Vermont on the subject of Education ;" by Rev. Mr. Peck of Poultney,-on "the common schools in the State of New-York;" by President Wheeler, on "the Massahusetts system of education ;" by Mr. C. Pease of Montpelier, "on the prevailing system of Academical education;" by Prof. Twining, on " the means of exciting interest and action on the subject of ed-ucation among the people;" by Dr. L. Marsh on the subject of Physical education; and by several other gentleman on incidental points. Resolutions were adopted, complimentary to the general course of the Vermont Legislature on the subject of the diffusion of the privileges of education-but earnestly recommending a thorough examination into the defects of the existing system, and pointing out some of those defects. It was also resolved, that all the Seminaries of learning in the State as well as the common schools, ought to be brought under the supervision of the State, and receive its patron age; and, that to secure such legislative action oformation must be circulated among the people and also, that immediate, determined and decided action must be taken by the friends of Education in the State. After appointing a Committee with power to call another convention, the meet ing was adjourned, sine die-having devoted three ays to these important deliberations.

It seems proper to note these movements in Ver ont, the more particularly, because they indicate very clearly a coming revolution in public opinion and action throughout that important state, on a subject of surpassing interest. The idea has prevailed hitherto there, as in most other New England States-and perhaps has operated even more powerfully than elsewhere-that Colleges and Academies ought to receive no other pate onage from the State than what is afforded them in the simple grant of a charter, and that common schools alone, are entitled to a share in the pecuniary grants of the Legislature. The opinion needs only to be fairly examined in the light of facts and reason, to be shown equally idle and preposterous. It were to be wished that it had currency no where else but among the " Green Mountains.

REVIVALS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

In the Morning Prayer Prayer-meeting in Park treet vestry, information has been communicated within a few weeks concerning Revivals of Religion in different parts of Massachusetts. places named, are Boston, Charlestown, Roxbury, Milton, Needham, Hopkinton, Belchertown, Northampton, Southampton, Westfield, Springfield Hill, Newburyport, Brighton, Nantucket, Medford, and several towns on the South shore.

The Revivals in the Congregational churches in Boston, are in Park Street, Bowdoin Street, Garden Street, Green Street, Salem Street, Winter Street, Essex Street, Pine Street, and pleasing pros-

The Revivals among the Baptists in Boston are n the churches under the pastoral care of Rev. Messrs. Neale, Stowe, Cushman, Hague, Colver and Turnbull. In some of the Methodist churches. the work has been powerful.

The Revivals in Charlestown are among the Baptists, Methodists, in the 1st and 3d Congregational churches, and in the State Prison. The means used to promote these Revivals are

preaching, prayer, personal conversation, and Sab. Many interesting facts have been stated to illus-

trate the value of all these means; but the efficiency is of God. Brethren, pray for us. At no period of the Rev.

val has there been more encouragement to labor than at present. The Revival appears to be extending in Boston among other denominations of theological essays, published 40 years ago in the larly among the Episcopalinas. We hear very good renorts of Mr. Vinton's faithful preaching in St. reports of Mr. Vinton's faithful preaching in St. MASS. STATE PRISON .- A paragraph having been

copied from the New-York Journal of Commerce nto the Boston Mercantile Journal, which wated not less than one half of the convicts in the State Prison appear to have become real Christians. the Rev. Jared Curtis, Chaplain of the Prison, has

thorize this hope.

It is considered altogether indiscreet and unsafe It is considered altogether indiscreet and unsaft ospeak of numbers, definitely—net if definite numbers are given abroad, it will be, I am confident without authority from any person attached to the Prison, who has the means of forming anything like a true estimate. That "one half," or even on fourth of the prisoners have become pious, is beyon any belief or estimate of mine, and yet, to the glor of the Redeemer be it said—and we should be no crateful did we, in this connection of the second of the se of the Redeemer be it said—and we should be un grateful did we, in this connection, fail to magnify the riches of his grace—we cannot doubt that there has been joy in the presence of the angels of God over the repentance and return to their Heavenly Father, of many a wandering produgal; and of some, who, to human view, had wandered to an The number of convicts now in the Prison is a

little over 300 Rev. Mr. KNAPP concluded his labors in Boston ast week. He visits Lowell the present week.

It is reported that the Baptists are making efforts to purchase the Tremont Theatre for a Church. It will cost \$60,000. It will be difficult to exorcise the evil spirit from such a building.

CIRCLEVILLE, O .- The Watchman of the Valley gives a glowing account of the revival in this place Three physicians are mentioned as having been melted down, though before hardened in impeni tence. The large public house has become more like a Bethel than like a Tavern; of nearly 40 young men boarding in it, most are enquiring or onverted. All classes of the community are alike subjects of the work. The whole church, without a single exception, is engaged in it. Universalists and those who have not heard the gospel for years, have become interested in it. The manifestations of Divine power are said to be without a parallel within the circle of the writer's acquaintance

A Convert of Ninety Years. - Mr. Armstrong probably, may be traced the same result in my of the Sandwich Islands Mission, writing how the gospel is received at Wailuku, says:-

of the Sandwich Islands Mission, writing how the gospel is received at Wailuku, says:

Several very old men have called to converse on the things of religion, and appear to feel some concern for their souls. My heart melts within me when I look upon their hoary hairs and furrowed cheeks. Can such almost literally dry bones live? Can an old sinner—an old heathen sinner, hardened by time, ignorance, prejudice, and habit, repent and be saved? Yes, this is all possible, and may it prove to be actual fact in the case of this antiquated group.

One poor old man, whose locks are white as wool, and who walks leaning on his staff, (I should think from his appearance he is as old as ninety) came in to-day. He appeared very poor, had nothing on but a single piece of dirty native cloth around his shoulders, but his countenance was animated, and he spoke feelingly. He said, "I was a lad in the reign of Kahe-Kili, and I saw the wars of Tamehameha, but I have lived till just now, without knowing right and wrong. Now, behold, when I am bent with age and lear upon my staff, light has broke over ne! Very strange! Formerly, it was all dark and bad, now I see a little."

I feel reproved for my want of faith in regard to these old people, for I confess they appeared to me herretofore as hopelessly gone. What that lies in the line of his mercy, cannot the grace of God accomplish?—Dayspring. omplish? - Dayspring.

BRIEF NOTICES.

BRITISH METHODIST FOREIGN MISSIONS .-- The Wesleyan Missionary Society occupies about 260 them be too much admired. principal stations, and has 370 missionaries-350 learn that the Evangelical Lutherans Catechists and salaried schoolmasters, and 3890 onward so earnestly and successfully, to other helpers who receive no salaries. It supports beside, seven printing establishments on Foreign has planted them, and which are assuredly give stations. In the mission churches there are 84,- to Christ for his inheritance 234 communicants, and in the congregations more than 200,000 adults and children. The missiona-ries preach in more than 20 different languages, and into several of them have translated the Scripres and other useful books. The income of the last year was about \$325,000, and the expenditure derably more. Debt of the Society nearly \$140,000.

PUSEVISM .- " As to the progress of this heresy, ays the London Record, "it is chiefly among the oung, the inexperienced, the carnal and the unenightened. It is not that we are losing men to the ause of truth, but that men who before were nothing good, are now becoming something evil. But nidst this, we are disposed to think, that men of Apostolic principles, are on the increase also The same remarks are applicable to all the prevailing errors of the time. Whether it be Universal m, Mormonism, Unitarianism, Transcendentalism, or Pantheism-it is true that the men embracing it are not lost to the cause of truth, for they never maintained that cause; they were never anything good in the sight of God, and now, like evil mer and seducers in all generations, they only wax worse and worse, as error is brought before them And all this while light is increasing, conversions are multiplying, the kingdom of God is gathering strength, and preparing for that final conflict in which truth shall every where triumph.

Popery in Spain .- The ministry have present ed to the Cortes the project of a law, forbidding all recurrence to Rome for mass, dispensations, the hospital at the commencement of the year. &c. and requiring this right to be confined to the prelates of the kingdom-prohibiting the residence of any Nuncio of the Pope in Spain, or the nding of any money to the Court of Rome-al- 6s cases of less than a year's duration; the lowing to the Pope no right of confirming ecclesiastical appointments, and condemning to exile any prelate who shall seek confirmation in the pallium at Rome. This is well characterized as "a remarkable movement." And it is not a little singular, that while Romanism is rearing its head proudly in England, and slily winding its way power in this country, Spain, the most bigoted and thoroughly priest-ridden kingdom in Europe, is struggling to escape the fangs of the deadly monster, that has sucked its life-blood for centu-

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND .- The population is 47,634. The number of children between 6 and 14 nearly 10,000. Of these 4,356 receive instruction leaving more than half without any nstruction. The Visitor General of schools, Mr. Mc Neil, earnestly recommends that moral and religious instruction be made the great ground work feducation in all the schools, and that it be made a primary object and duty on the part of the teachers to impress religious principles on the minds of render him more perfect—and the youthful pupils. In several instances, he states, immerse others, who prefer that made of Rethat teachers have done so with the best offers Christians than those mentioned above, particus One thing is certain, let Infidels and Nothingarians tism, and is ready to "become all say what they will, every effort for the literary improvement of the rising generation will prove vain, women, and children, according to the unless a religious influence be exerted over the en, either by teachers, or parents, or other glory much in such a convert-and ye friends.

MIDDLESEX NORTH, RELIGIOUS CHARITABLE Society .- The Twelfth Annual Report of the Executive Committee, presented last November, at holier than ye. eting in Harvard, has but just now reached published in Tuesday's Journal a correction of that us. It does not present the details of the colleclanguage, and in severe logical argumentation, Dr. Edwards excels even his illustrious father. We may add, that these works are highly commended by Drs. Richards, Miller, Taylor, Tyler, Woods and others. Our theological public may well congratulate themselves on the appearance of such productions as those of Dr. Edwards, and of Dr. Emmons, the latter of which, we understand, will seek after riches-that the common means of The "new edition" is embellished with a port acquiring them are condemned by the Bible,-that of Mrs. Judson-illustrated by a map of Boron the objects for which they are sought are condemn- and neatly printed. It is hardly credible that a ed by the same authority-that the duties enjoined by the gospel are wholly incompatible with gratifying the love of wealth-and, that the church has ary's life, as they are detailed with great simple already adopted these principles in regard to her ministers, whom she requires to labor for a bare subsistence. There is great force in these argunents. They deserve to be pondered and received as sustaining fully the proposition they aim to estab-

PREACHING.—The Concord Congregational Observer has some highly judicious remarks on the character of that ministry which God is pleased to bless to the temporal and spiritual welfare of comunities-we should love to transfer them to our columns had we room. He affirms truly in regard o New-Hampshire-and the same is true all over the land, "that those religious societies are the nost thrifly in their spiritual and temporal interests, which in their early history were moulded by he hands of thorough doctrinal preachers." Con- It is not itself above criticism-but as a who verts are multiplied. Christian character becomes symmetrical and strong. The minds and the hearts teresting and ill understood a subject. Othat of whole generations are formed for usefulness. Nothing can be more false than the opinion that lowed, and will continue to follow the miss doctrinal preaching is hostile to revivals; rather it hensions extensively prevalent on this po s connected with revivals; it is indispensable to will make the ears of all who hear them revivals."

A FACT .- "The farming town of Hollis, N. H. were thrown into the Tract form, and scall ias educated more than 60 of its sons, for the different professions, some of whom stand among the Pastoral office"-" the Independent Nestorian most distinguished men of the land." This may "the Irish School System "-" History fairly be escribed to the thoroughly evangelical Reformation"-" the Apostolical

other towns of New-England, Octor cated faithfully and systematically in the

and flourishing village. Such bold and deadvances upon the territories claimed by the god this world, if conducted with meckness fail of success; nor can the spirit that those portions of the land, in which Pr

has risen rapidly, and still continues to use, un the auspices of its distinguished Faculty. In Collegiate Department it has 135 undergradus in its Medical Department 239, and in the Gran mar school 276, making a total of students in a tendance of 650-a greater number that found in any other literary institution of the Star

THE NEW-YORK SCHOOL QUESTION .- A meet ng, called by more than 20,000 voters has held in the Park, front of City Hall, by thes are opposed to the change recom Governor and urged by the Roman Catho school system of the city. Ten or twen more names, it is presumed might have be tained to the call, could it have been brough were adonted and a delegation of quainted with the system, was appoint ed to Albany, and use such measures a seem proper to resist the effort making to effect hange. It is strongly expected that the Cathe STATE LUSATIC HOSPITAL .- The ninth and

Report of the Trustees, embracing the reports the Treasurer and Superintendent, presents a br ly interesting view of the present state and pects of this philanthropic institution, so hor to the Commonwealth, and to all who are the hospital at the commencement of the year w 236; admitted in the course of the year 16. ing the whole number, 399. 167 have b died. 99 were of longer duration than these 20 were recovered, 34 improved, harmless, and 6 died. The expenditures year were \$25,574; and a balance is le Treasury of \$2,446. \$2000 are asked of the islature for the ensuing year. Improvemrepairs have been made, and still further ents are needed to meet the wants of tion. Economy is earnestly maintained. expenditure made, is deemed indispensal the opening of the Institution 1359 par ing the seport, exhibit a great amount connected with the general subject, by intendent, is able and philosophical, and highly satisfactory. Would our limes would gratify us much to make

MR. Rosset -This Perfectionist He still holds that infint sprinkling men," baptising by immersion of ences. It is suspected that if with that of Jesus Christ, than is the nominations, "stand by yourselves, for we a

NEW PUBLICATIONS. MENOIR OF ANN H. Jun

Burmah, including a history of Baptist Mission in the Burman Em D. Knowles. A new edition; ution of the history to the present Boston; Gould, Kendall and Lin Of the merits of a biography which has been

long and favorably known, it is needless to spe pious mind can become familiar with the lake elf-denials, and sufferings of the Foreign Missi in this volume, without imbibing the missi spirit, and resolving to become a partaker in oils and sacrifices and rewards of the grand en prise that contemplates the renovati But if some men are strangely wicked, it is cent that others are strangely pious.

THE BIBLICAL REPERTORY, and PRISCETOS R VIEW. No. 1, Jan. 1842. Boston Agents, Ju dan & Co. Of the last volume we met only with the first

two Nos. and could not refrain from commending them to the patronage of the lovers of truth. No is the present No. inferior in value. The first at cle is long, and is the only one that we have n with thoroughness. It is entitled, "Revivals, the appropriate means of promoting true relig the best article we have found anywhere, or would read and ponder? Results have alread Heartily is it to be wished, that the substat and doctrinal character of the preaching it has enjoyed from the beginning; and to a similar cause Quarterly list of new books.

An Historical Acco Currency. By Jose Boston; Perkins & A To us who know so lit of any currency, this his The Antiquarian ply a fund of information such matters, as we The pecuniary sufferi sufferings they may be comparison with those the planting of the cou est of the balance; a rather to be indication verflow of an oppres

> and a full Index, super ECCLESI ORDAINED, in Gardner
> B STONE. Services on
> lows:—Introductory pre
> of Barre; Sermon by
> ren; Ordaining Prayer b Braintree; Charge to the S. Smith, of Westminis whip by Rev. Lewis Sa the People by Rav. Sastor; Concluding Pray f Rutland; Benediction

oins and bills of our C

We are informed the the Winthrop Chure pelled, in consequen health, to the great regre the labors of the pastor PINE STRI

The ordination of the ning of Thursday, the also, that the father of Eliakim Phelps) and the s to preach the ordine eek in the city, with a ervices in that church. ects of Pine street cha eply interesting, and pr the sympathies and pray the last two months, it I the special influences of asure there, and conchurch and congregati estry) in consequence he body of the house, the have become interested,

An Iron Church .- T kind; it is a church enti building is 119 feet lon plates of which it is form ents in relief in the go ected upon this church a

UNIVERSITY OF NEW-Y The first annual commen-partment of the Universit nesday morning, 9th inst. ed by reading the 138th a rappropriate Prayer by P by music. The Presiden Tallmadge, Esq. made a 1 of the Council. The Cha the Hon. Theodore Frelin to confer the degree of Do one gentlemen.

SUMMARY

CONGR

[From our Corre Dear Sir,-In the Senate al number of petitions we which was one from West another from Orleans coun Congress to adjourn and go as these cannot be very fla but they should have the effe he business, and secure a

lemand immediate attent Mr. Choate spoke for abo or the resolutions relating to if, &c. He argued the con Cotgress to protect the lab county, which he declared for which the Union was fe In be House, Mr. Barnar from Villiamsburgh, Newwrongs which the north option of the 21st Rule that Concress would take me ble dissolution of the Union. the petition might be referre e, who slould be instruct that the Horse ought not to

one in regard to a dissoluti

port a resolution to rescin

received by the House.

the petition on certain sul

for the

ion, the question of recept On Tuesday, in the House two resolutions, one direction further provision by law e Post Office Department transmission of letters by se from one port of the Ur he other directing him to hether any further provision are to American-owned s oasting trade of the United : Mr. Botts also offered a

ommittee on the Judiciary be to the expediency of so ame ws as to prevent interferen e part of foreign steamers v the United States, by the t m one port of the U. S. to a utions were without debate, Mr. Mallory from the Con rs presented two reports, to authorise the const harbor defence; the other

tion of a depot for charts e Navy of the U. S. Mr. Adams brought up a re opted at the last session, ins on Foreign Affairs to incy of reducing the expenditu rtment of the Governm ber of ministers and diplo eport was made at that tie the resolution be again reee. After some die lams, Cushing, and Botts pa tion was adopted. Soon after this the House

nittee of the Whole on th

traced the same result in many England. Orthodoxy, inculd systematically in the pulpit trains men to habits of earnest ges their range of vision, and on of the great practical for himself nor dieth for him

ir Reading, Pa. with a view to of an English Lutheran church. tary individual to stand by his on. He persevered; his zeal -among them some of the erected, and an effic be built up in that large e. Such bold and determine ries claimed by the god of

ed with meeknes s, will never can the spirit that prompts admired. It is delightful to and successfully, to e land, in which Providence d which are assuredly given

a still continues to rise, under stinguished Faculty. In its t it has 135 undergraduates, reater number than is to be

n 20,000 voters has been of City Hall, by those who the Roman Catholics in the Ten or twenty thousand it have been brought be-Strong resolutions legation of twelve distin tically and practically acn, was appointed to pro measures as might

spected that the Catholic embracing the reports of endent, presents a highhe present state and proinstitution, so honorable and to all who are concern

effort making to effect

The number of patients in ncement of the year wa rse of the year 163, mak-399. 167 have been disred, and 2 improved of the ear's duration; the other 4 duration than a year; of ed, 34 improved, 37 were The expenditures of the

nd a balance is left in the \$2000 are asked of the Legvenr. Improvements and and still further improvethe wants of the institu stly maintained, and every med indispensable. Since ution 1359 patients have rous tables accompany great amount of valuable scussion of various topics eral subject, by the Superilosophical, and of course ould our limits permit, i to make copious extracts

Perfectionist preacher at ect—and to prepare him to prefer that mode of Baptism. at sprinkling is valid bap-become all things to all persion or sprinkling, men. according to their prefer-I that the Baptists will not convert-and yet it will be pirit is less in conformity rist, than is the spirit ly to all other Christian deby yourselves, for we are

BLICATIONS.

Junson, late Missionary to g a history of the American the Burman Empire. By James new edition; with a continua-to the present time, pp. 332. endall and Lincoln. 1842.

ography which has been so wn, it is needless to speak bellished with a portrait ated by a mup of Burmah, is hardly credible that any e familiar with the labors, ngs of the Foreign Missiondetailed with great simplicity t imbibing the missionary to become a partaker in the rewards of the grand enters the renovation of the world. rangely wicked, it is certain

TORY, and PRINCETOS RE-1842. Boston Agents, Jos-

we met only with the first at refrain from comme of the lovers of truth. Not ior in value. The first artionly one that we have read is entitled, "Revivals, or of promoting true religion. ism-but as a whole, is re found anywhere, on so isod a subject. O that men r? Results have already folue to follow the misappreevalent on this point, that all who hear them to tingle. hed, that the substance of it Tract form, and scatt ning articles are, " on the Independent Nestorians stem "-" History of the Apostolical success of Samuel Davies"-and s

MARCH 25, 1842.

f any currency, this history of the currency of the any current, this more wealth is quite a curios-irly days of our Commonwealth is quite a curios-y. The Antiquarian researches of Mr. Felt supy a fund of information for the use of the curious such matters, as we were not aware could be furnished by any amount of industry and zeal.

The pecuniary sufferings of the present times, if offerings they may be called-when brought into son with those endured by our fathers in planting of the country, are but as the small st of the balance; and our complainings appear ther to be indications of base ingratitude than the erflow of an oppressed spirit. The present edition contains three plates, representing the ad a full Index, superadded to the edition for-

ECCLESIASTICAL.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

STANKE. IN GRAINER, Feb. 22, Rev. WILLIAM STANKE. Services on the occasion were as folgonical transportation of the control of the control

We are informed that the Rev. DANIEL CROSBY file Winthrop Church, in Charlestown, feels com-1rd, in consequence of the feeble state of his th, to the great regret of himself and his people, ounce to them that he must be released from labors of the pastoral office.

PINE STREET CHURCH.

The ordination of the Rev. Austin Phelps, over als church, is expected to take place on the eveng of Thursday, the 31st inst. We understand that the father of the candidate, (the Rev. im Phelps) and the Rev. Albert Barnes, who preach the ordination sermon, will remain a cless in that church. The situation and prosses of Pine street church, and congregation are ply interesting, and present a strong claim upon sympathies and prayers of Christians. During last two months, it has pleased God to bestow special influences of his Holy Spirit, in large store there, and considering the numbers of the reh and congregation, (now worshipping in the reh and congrega the city, with a view to some continuous

As Historical. Account of Massachuserts of Cherenical Account of Massachuserts and resumed the consideration of the General Appropriation Bill. A long debate ensued in relation to allowing to the First Auditor of the Treasury To us who know so little, (though quite enough.)

To us who know so little, (though quite enough.)

To us who know so little, (though quite enough.)

The reasons given for not thicker in their sheets than an ordinary copposes to allowing to the First Auditor of the Treasury Department his salary. The reasons given for not thicker in their sheets than an ordinary copposes to injure the business of the house, and proposes to allowing to the First Auditor of the Treasury Department his salary. The reasons given for not thicker in their sheets than an ordinary copposes to injure the business of the house, and proposes to allowing to the First Auditor of the Treasury Department his salary. The reasons given for not thicker in their sheets than an ordinary copposes to injure the business of the house, and proposes to the Union gives a detailed and dreadful eccount of the Explosion of the steamboat North Star, Department his salary. The reasons given for not thicker in their sheets than an ordinary copposes to injure the business of the house, and proposes to injure the business of the house, and proposes to injure the business of the union gives a detailed and dreadful eccount of the Explosion of the explosion of the stamboat North Star, Department his salary. The reasons given for not thicker in their sheets than an ordinary copposes to injure the business of the house, and proposes to allowing the Union gives a detailed and dreadful eccount of the Union gives a detailed and dreadful eccount of the Union gives a detailed and dreadful eccount of the Union gives a detailed and dreadful eccount of the Union gives a detailed and dreadful eccount of the Union gives a detailed and dreadful eccount of the Union gives a detailed and dreadful eccount of the Union gives a detailed and dreadful eccount of Department his salary. The reasons given for not allowing it are, that he is an unfit and incompetent agent, and has been guilty of gross neglect and remissness in the discharge of his duties. It was argued on the other hand that this was a matter congued on the other hand that this was a matter congued on the other hand that this was a matter congued on the other hand that this was a matter congued on the steamboat North Star, or the expression of the steamboat North Star, or the 25th ult. about 12 miles below Tuscaloosa. The writer, Thomas Maxwell, was one of the passengers on board the ill-fated boat, and by his courage and presence of mind, in the midst of the most appalling circumstances, succeeded in be was appointed and retained in office by the Exceptive, that an appropriation should be made for his support. On the motion being taken, the salary was allowed.

The other items of the bill were taken up in order, and considerable progress was made in the passage of the bill before the House adjourned. On Wednesday, in the Senate, Mr. Calhoun made

a long speech on the retrenchment and tariff reso-lutions, in which he contended for the benefits of free trade, and declared that the various branches of industry were far better off at the present time than they were during the high tariff of 1898. In the House the Loan Bill was brought forward

by Mr. Fillmore, who was instructed by the Com-mittee of Ways and Means to ask for an extension of the loan, which had been reported some time since. The discussion of this subject occupied nearly the whole day, and was continued on Thurs-

On Friday in the Senate, Mr. Evans resumed his speech commenced the day before, on Mr. Clay's resolution, for retrenchment. He opposed in an elaborate and able argument Mr. Calhoan's remarks on the tariff and revenue, and when he had concluded the Senate went into an Executive session.

ded the Senate went into an Executive session.

Yours truly,

R. w. c.

Congress—It is stated by some of the correspondents on the press at Washington, that Mr. Saltonstall, on the part of the Committee of Manufactures, will this week make a report on the subject of the Tariff, with a bill for raising a revenue, on the principle of discriminating duties. We think it is full time that there was some definite scheme presented for this object. It is well known that the credit of the country is suffering severely, for wan; of an adequate revenue, and still more from a distrust in the ability of the government, in its distracted state, to raise one—Dai. Adv.

The boat left Tuscaloosa at 11 in the morning, with sixteen cabin passengers, among them three ladies and two children. When about 12 miles on her journey, both boilers in rapid succession, exploded. In an instant, says the writer, two thirds of the boat were thrown into the air to an incredible height, and shivered into a thousand stems. A stream of noxious gas from the boilers passe A stream of noxious gas from the boilers passed with such tremendous pressure towards the stern, through the halls of the cabin, that our hats were carried from our heads with the current; and enveloped in smoke, and bewildered with the yells and groans of the dying sufferers, whose bodies lay torn to pieces, mingled with the shapeless wreek—the shattered mass around us was but dimly understood.

I looked out from the stern, and the whole attempts here above us was filled with these framents.

I looked out from the stern, and the whole at-mosphere above us was filled with these fragments to an incredible height, and they fell in horrid showers around us, mixed with the dying and the dead. So powerful was the explosion, that one of the boilers, with its immense weight, was blown at least one hundred and fifty yards over the tops of the highest trees, into an open field, and not far from it lies the plate of the safety valve, sunk four or five feet into the earth like the hall of a canon.

ball of a cannon.

Mr. Maxwell, who was fortunately in the ladies cabin, immediately proceeded on deck to ascertain the extent of the damage, and the dangers still to

Not an officer was to be seen, and the heads of three or four of the crew were visible in the water, struggling feebly with the waves. The rest

them up.

The boilers had all disappeared. One of them
had bursted in the bottom, and a portion of it had
passed through the deck and the hull of the boat
to the bottom of the river, leaving a large hot
through which the water oozed freely, and I saw through which the water oozed freely, and I saw that she must sink in a few minutes, in despite of every effort to prevent it that might be used; not a single being could be seen that could stand erect—but the whole body of her hull from the wheel houses to the bow had been shattered into a mere shell; the false sides were blasted into mere atoms, and were already filled with water; the main deck was shivered into splinters, and the heads, legs and arms of apparently a dozen of human beings, belonging to the crew, were projecting out here and there from the mass of inflammable substances that had now fallen into the hull, and in a confused pile were mingling with red hot embers from the furnace, while their groans, and their cries for help came horridly and awfully to my ears. Oh! I can never forget that scene; 'its now before me as fresh and vivid, that I can hardly write this scrawl but the worst is yet to come.

This had all been the nearly of a reasonal and

THE EXPLORING EXPEDITION.—Among the passengers brought from Vera Cruz, by the schooner Wm. Bryan, were Lieut. Robert E. Johnson, Simon Blunt and Dr. Charles Guillou, of the United States Navy, and P. A. Brinsmade, Esq. U. S. Consul at the Sandwich Islands.

Mr. Brinsmade, bears despatches from the commodore of the exploring expedition, to the government at Washington. We may anticipate an official report of the labors of the squadron on the northwest coast, and in the Oregon territory, as also an authentic account of the circumstances attending the recent loss of the Peacock.

The intelligence brought by these gentlemen is of minor importance. Signs of very great improvement in the social and political condition of the Sundsich Islands were visible.—Experiments were in successful progress apparently, for creating a constitutional government, and adopting generally, the usages of enlightened nations in the management of the affairs of the country.

[Nuc-Orlean Ficayase, March II.]

Shoe and Leather Dealer's Convention.—
A large committee appointed by the late convention held in this city of Shoe and Leather Dealers has published an address to the people of Massachusetts, in which they argue the question of protection to American industry. The committee state the following facts in proof of the rapid increase in the importation of foreign shoes, and to show that under the operation of boots and shoes will be imported from France:

'As an instance, we would state that an individual in Boston, who in 1835 sold but three lundred dollars worth of French boots, during the last year imported and sold more than ten thousand dollars worth of that article alone. The last vessel that arrived in the port of Boston from France, contained about five thousand pairs of Paris Boots and Shoes!' SHOE AND LEATHER DEALER'S CONVENTION .-

Torsano.-One of the most awful and destruc-TORNADO.—One of the most awful and destruc-tive tornadoes, which of late years have been of so frequent occurrence, visited the city of Tuscaloosa on the morning of the 3d inst. Its greatest fury was experienced in that part of the town lying back of the State House, and nearly every house in its path, amongst which were Lewin's three-story brick tavern, and several other brick buildings, were prostated, covering the immates in their rules.

brick tavern, and several other brick buildings, were prostrated, covering the inmates in their mins. The large covered bridge which crosses the Warrior, was moved several feet at one end, and is rendered impassable; the warehouse near the river was blown down, and the contents scattered; cotton baies were carried by the force of the wind some distance, and precipitated into the river.

We have heard of only one person, a young lady by the name of Miss Cummings, being killed. Mrs. Lewin had a leg broken, and is otherwise injured—and it is said there were a number of others severely injured.

The State House is reported to have sustained some damage.—Mobile Register.

Selection of the control of the cont

The Rev. Mr. Judd, of Augusta, Me., one of the The Rev. Mr. Judd, of Augusta, Me., one of the Chaplains to the Legislature, delivered a lecture, on Sunday evening upon the subject of 'A moral review of the Revolution,' and reflected very severely upon Washington and the other patriots of the day. On Monday, when the Legislature assembled, notice was taken of it, and after some discussion, he was dismissed as Chaplain of the Boundary of 127 to 5. House, by a vote of 127 to 5.

House, by a vote of 127 to 5.

Trial of Riotres.—On Saturday, the jury, in the case of the disturbers of St. Mary's Church, returned verdicts of Guilty against ten, viz: Charles Doland, Edward Doland, Michael M'Laughlin, James Haley, Patrick Farrell, James Cavelin, John Lynch, Barnard M'Ginniskin, Michael Farrell and Michael Rogan—the three last named were recommended to mercy. They had had a hand in getting up the breeze in favor of Father O'Bierne, but when they found that the row was likely to rage too warm, they tried to restore order.

The following four were acquitted:—John M'Glynn, Farrell Dwynn, Barnard Fanning, and John Colley.

Unpleasant Predicament.—On Sunday ove-

UNPLEASANT PREDICAMENT .-- On Sun USPLEASANT PREDICAMENT.—On Sunday evening last, a man by the name of James Randull, attached to the ship Lancaster, lying at Gray's wharf while wending his way towards the ship, made a false step, and was precipitated into the dock. The night being very dark and rainy, he was unable to discover the wharf, and know not which way to proceed. After struggling some time, he obtained to have done of the spiles in the wharf, and called out lustily for help, when watchman Jacobs arrived to his assistance. While attempting to rescue him, another watchman by the name of Biscomb, hearing the cries of the man, and attempting to reach him, through the darkness of the night mistook the wharf and fell overhoard. By the aid of a person from one of the vessels, Mr. Jacobs succeeded in rescuing both from their perilous situation. rescuing both from their perilous situation.

[Charlestown Chronicle.

[Charlestown Chronicle.]

Miraceloes Escare.—As two young women were crossing the ice at the upper mills, a few days sice, they were seen to fall through, when Mr. C. Lane immediately went to their assistance, but before he was enabled to rescue one from her perilous situation, the other had disappeared beneath the ice and was carried down with the current,—fortunately, however, another person from the shore saw the danger and hurried to their assistance—when he reached the spot he saw the unfortunate female under the ice two rods from where she had disappeared, and with great exertion succeeded in breaking through, and rescuing her from a watery grave.—St. Stephen, N. B. Courant.

The afternoon assessment tenin from Sovinefold.

The afternoon passenger train from Springfield to Greenbush was detained about five hours yesterday, in consequence of the engine being thrown from the track, about two miles east of Chester Village. The engine man had his leg broken. The damage, in other respects, was unimportant.—Trans.

Beck's (Prof. C.) Latin Classics, belonging to the Course of Study in Harvard University. I. Planti Captivi. Ison., paper.

In this city, Mr. H. W. Farnsworth, of New London, C. to Miss Bella T. I crow, of Boston—Mr. Joshua L. Kingebury, to Miss Bizzabeth T. Andrews—Mr. Augustus L. Moore, to Miss Sarah Ano Snelling, only daughter of E. H. Snelling, Espect. Mr. James McDougal, to Miss Ann Murray—Mr. William L. Morgan, princer, of Springfield, to Miss Berlina A. Payne, of this city—Mr. I. T. Winchester, to Miss Dantha Wentworth, on the Fixl inst. Mr. Levies G. Richardson, of the firm of Richardson & Goodi, to Miss Sarah A. Hammatt.

Richardson & Goodi, to Miss Sarah A. Hammatt.

J. E. A. Annual M. W. Abram French, of Boston, to Miss Sophia Jane Cobb, daughter of Jonathan II. Cobb, Esq. of D.

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the nre of neaven; it must shine like the stars, though sometimes covered with a cloud, or obscured with a greater light; yet they dwell forever in their orbs, and walk in their circles, observe these circumstances, but go not out by day or night, and set not when kings die, nor are extinguished when nations change their government. So must the zeal of a Christian be, a constant incentive of his duty, and shouth some stant incentive of his duty; and though some-times his hand is drawn back by violence or need, and his prayers are shortened by the im-portunity of holiness, and some parts omitted by necessities and just compliances, yet still the fire is kept alive; it burns within when the light breaks not forth, and is eternal as the orb of fire, or the embers of the altar of incense.

her necessities and just compliances, yet will the fire is kept alley; it burns within when the bitter within when the high the destroyed, and fire is kept alley; it burns within when the place is the destroyed, and they have framed will be destroyed, and they have framed will be destroyed, and they have framed will be destroyed, and they may be obliged to give up their victious in the promise of the place. Learning the properties of the post of the properties of the properties of the properties of the post of the properties of the properti

AFRAID TO LEARN.—It is related that Galileo, who invented the telescope with which he observed the satellites of Jupiter, invited a man who was opposed to him to look through it that he might observe Jupiter's moons. The man positively refused, saying, "If I should see them, how could I maintain my opinions, which I have advanced against your philosophy?" This is the case with many. They will not look at the truth. They will not hear it, for fear that the arguments which they have framed will be destroyed, and they may be obliged to give up their vicious indulgences.

POETEX

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SO III—VOL XXXIII

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The author of this little work tenses and sentenents per feetly appropriate to their character. Each separate flower will be poor, lended to the Lord; and that which he hast given will be poor, lended to the Lord; and that which he hast given will be poor, lended to the Lord; and that which he hast given will be poor, lended to the Lord; and that which he hast given will be poor, lended to the Lord; and that which he hast given will be poor, lended to the Lord; and that which he hast given will be poor, lended to the Lord; and that which he hast given will be poor, lended to the Lord; and that which he hast given the contribution of Thirty Deliars, by "A Friend," to constitute in an a Manner for Life of the "American Bule Society."

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[For the THE BELOVED THE I have given you an when he had washed to ge should do as I have a difficulty, fellow disc spirit of this lesson? O press this matter, for it eples had great indig John desired peculiar more than once dispute the greatest. The consejous reigned in

verted to God, the still a hanger on at and powerful influe heart. As you woul terests, as you woulder love of Jesus, I selfish spirit be ne your conduct tow brethren," said Jesu Would you quarrel or daughter? Will'a preserve a reputation of life, allow himself

reproach, to suspect ready to misunders even neglect or children of this wo how much less Father! O fait possess any real finave any real belief Child of God! the tongue; but doy child of God? do is a child of God Remember that fa faith is not worth not lead you to the nal interest in all y you have won the assurance of being assurance that A. Christian, will move The paltry, fastidi which stops to inqui this school or that; i ed, witty or wise, v nunciation, It is the will be more impress Duke of Wellington

you are accustomed to latter. Fellow disciple, ha mind, a connection b Master, so intimate, former suggests the pyou must do if you ware you must do if you ware you have not my proper have those I love; reyour kindness shall be love I will repay a t present time; and whit shall be mentioned fore my Father in III. fore my Father in He done it unto one of the

announced. Your linger in the former

CHRISTIAN KNOW There are few quest interest in the minds Christians, as this; Ca Parent or other friend? stead, and thus qu 1. What is this lov

ve have done it unto n

From the earliest premory is able to the lour, two individuals tion unlike that of a membrance is, that resting place; that tle requests; that plies, and espec-which I called a kindness was unit with them which From that period ceiving from the conviction that piness, their desir belongs to prospe verse, was by me

I think I gene t) have my own way: times found persons which my parents that for a day or two, or for them to my parents. friendship and kind accould not be depended that of my parents co thia. I liked my pa ed favors, provided I tate to say that I lot member that I was and displeased whe I do not, on the mo ceive any thing in th regard for them, to e ed a natural affection, s being natural to love o quent benefactor. Su affection, as it is calle compete, in strength the love for them whi multaneously with the multaneously with the gathers strength every altitude, and takes a nevadvantages derived from from their careful inculove. I do not therefor

love. I do not therefore you please to call it so, to differ in any essential to other friends, except strength derived from its and more uniformly into from the fostering influences of the legal and so them.

2. What is this love wh I find greater freedom is from the circumstance them yown election. My lot delight which I feel in this the perception of certain of

delight which I feel in this, the perception of certain qualities my heart approves; which suit my taste.

Three facts occur to 1. Qualities purely intellin me this complacency wimply corporeal do not not indispensable to its present the province of the property of the province of the

I may have great add